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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 3, 1918. Temperature 66 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 73  
Humidity 85

December 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 69  
Humidity 87

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.08.

S114 日一初月一十

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1918.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE EX-KAISER.

#### French Widow's Murder Charge.

Paris, December 1.  
The French widow of a husband killed on board the Sussex, torpedoed by a German submarine, has addressed to the French Minister of Justice a formal charge of murder against William of Hohenzollern.—Havas.

### THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

#### Bonds which Cannot be Broken.

Paris, December 1.  
President Poincaré's stirring declaration at the great banquet at the Elysee that "we are united for ever" marks the consummation of the Alliance between Britain and France, whose future policy will be to uphold the cause of peace and freedom in Europe. The King and the popular Princess won the heart of Paris by their frank good humour. The final leave-taking was of a most cordial character. After his departure, the King sent a message to President Poincaré stating that the bonds which unite the two nations will henceforth be indissoluble, enabling them to enjoy securely the benefits of peace. President Poincaré answered stating that it was the maintenance of the cordial Alliance which had enabled them to defeat German Imperialism.—Havas.

### SUGGESTED PARIS EXHIBITION.

#### Paris, December 1.

The suggested Universal Exhibition in Paris in 1925 is meeting with formal opposition in official circles.—Havas.

### OCCUPATION OF RHINE CROSSINGS.

#### Return of German Offensive Impossible.

#### Paris, December 1.

The French will occupy Mayence. The chief crossings of the Rhine being in British, French and American possession, any return of the offensive by the Germans is practically impossible.—Havas.

### THE ARMISTICE OBLIGATIONS.

#### Germans Hand Over Railway Trucks.

#### Paris, December 1.

The first consignment of 150,000 railway trucks, in accordance with the Armistice, arrived at the frontier on Friday. The great bulk of the German rolling stock being in bad condition, instructions have been issued that railway materials must be closely examined before being accepted.—Havas.

### HOLLAND'S NEED.

#### Ships Wanted to Carry Food.

#### London, November 26.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that M. Orem, the new Netherlands Minister, has declared that ships are badly needed to carry food to Holland, which is feeding a million refugees out of her scanty store.

A number of Dutch officers and wireless operators have arrived to man the Dutch ships requisitioned by the United States several months ago. The date of the return of the ships to their owners is not fixed.

### A NEW DUTCH LOAN.

#### London, November 26.

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says the Second Chamber has passed a Bill authorising the issue of a five per cent. loan of 350,000,000 florins.

### CANADA'S CASUALTIES.

#### London, November 26.

It is officially announced that the Canadian casualties total 213,263, of which 58,047 are dead.

### EARLIER TELEGRAM.

### A BRITISH MILLIONAIRE.

#### London, December 2.

The late Mr. Duncan Mackinnon, formerly Chairman of the British-India Navigation Company, left £1,791,000 sterling.

### CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Peace Matters.

A political meeting was held in the Military Government offices on Saturday to deal with two important questions:—1. To ask the approval of Parliament to send special envoys to the Peace Conference in Europe; 2. To reply to a communication from the North sent through the British Minister in regard to an armistice. It is reported that to the first, a proposal was made that six envoys should be sent to Europe, half by the North and half by the South, each to carry a confidential letter from their respective Governments; and to the

second it was decided to ask Chu Sai-chong, through the British Minister, to send a representative to Shanghai to negotiate peace there.

Watching Gunboats.

An official report from Hoi Fong states that gunboat Kwong Yuen has been recaptured in Hoihow with all ammunition complete, while the gunboat Po Man has fled to Kwong Chow Wan and is now being watched.

Currency Matters.

Specie payment on the bank notes of the Bank of China at Canton was resumed today. The amount for exchange is limited to \$10 for each person at one time. The limited exchange will be increased to \$25 for each person's Government; and to

### THE CARE OF THE BABY

is every good mother's first consideration, and often enough she is so worried by the little one's aches and ills that she does not know which way to turn to find for it relief.

To every mother Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are a real friend. They gently regulate the bowels and stomach, break up colds and simple fevers, expel worms, ease vomiting and indigestion, and make feeding easy. They promote calm natural sleep, good appetite and regular development, are equally helpful to infants and children of all ages. Baby's Own Tablets are obtainable from chemists, or post free at 30 cents the retail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 26.  
The silver market is steady.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—Mr. Crook's lecture was very interesting and humorous, but those who have studied the subject from reliable sources fail to find any convincing argument denying the truth of psychical phenomena. I quite agree that there are, undoubtedly, numbers of persons who, for the sake of a living, palm off their tricks and takes on the public; nevertheless there are still honest students who have sacrificed their wealth and some their lucrative positions to arrive at conclusions which are convincing and truthful. The Psychical Research societies all over the world are doing their best to expose charlatans and fakers, apart from their progressive researches.

Now let me put up the following question and I will thank your readers for a solution:—"If the soul can manifest itself in a human body, then why cannot it do likewise out of it?" This is, undoubtedly, a big question but none the less it brings to anybody's mind a vital point.

A few months ago Mr. Grant Richards wrote in his usual style in the Times Literary Supplement something like a challenge to secure an answer to Mr. Clodd's new book "The question: If a man dies shall he live again?" and I was very eager to read it. While I was at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's a few days ago, a friend of mine drew my attention to the book and I glanced through and found it to be somewhat interesting, but was greatly disappointed to find at the end of it the following sentence, part of which I quote: "To Job's question if a man dies shall he live again, science can answer neither yes or no."

The rest of the sentence is the author's deductions on the point. Since Science, which, after all, is organized classification of facts, cannot prove or disprove, there is no justification of any sort of condemnation of the occult sciences of which the student from the time of the Akkadians and Sumerians, thousands of years ago, down to this very day, are proving the authenticity.

Yours etc.

A STUDENT.

Hongkong, Dec. 3, 1918.

## GALLANT INDIAN TROOPS.

Lord French on Their Work in the West.

Princess Sophia Duleep Singh, who organised the "India Day" celebration in London on September 20, has received a letter from Lord French in which he pays tribute to the services rendered by India's fighting men on the Western front during the years 1914 and 1915. Lord French says:—

"When the Indian troops first arrived in October, 1914, the situation was of so drastic a nature that it was necessary to call upon them at once to reinforce the fighting front and help to stem the great German thrust. Their fine fighting qualities, tenacity, and endurance were well manifested during the first battle of Ypres, before they had been able completely to reorganise after their voyage from India. The manner in which they acquitted themselves showed the excellence of their previous training for war. In all subsequent battles during these years they took a prominent part and behaved with the utmost gallantry."

"As Commander-in-Chief I was on many occasions deeply indebted to them for valuable help, and I have no hesitation in saying that they splendidly upheld the glorious fighting traditions of the Indian Army. This record is all the more honourable when it is remembered that they were suddenly dispatched from a hot climate at almost the worst season of the year to face the rigours of a Western winter. It will always be a source of pride and happiness to me that I have been associated in the field with these gallant troops."

## A NEW SCIENCE.

### Aviation Potentialities.

Flying, in the opinion of British aviators, is going to change the character of the world's thought. It will have a broadening influence, and it will bring in a fresher, clearer flow of ideas into the brains of men.

A man, the flyer argue, who has seen before him at the same time the cliffs of England, the long, flat fields of Holland and the smiling countryside of Belgium and France, is bound to think in a different way from a man whose horizon has always been bounded by bricks and mortar, or even by hill and dale.

Travelling may have made him think naturally but flying will make him think far more largely. He will see England and France lying close to each other, separated only by a shining strip of water. He will see the green and brown mosaic of Belgium which in its turn merges into the distant shadow of Holland, while still farther on across the wide Speldt he will see the distant lowlands sweep on over the rim of the world.

How will he regard petty spite between individuals and cliques then? the birdman asks. He can cover with his thumb from the heights a feverish city swarming with a million people. What will he think of those who live next to each other and will not speak? How mean and petty their quarrels and jealousies and hates will seem.

The true meaning of human intercourse and friendship will come home to him. He will gain an almost divine outlook upon the world. He will smile to see the little brown smudges which are great towns and fine-drawn spider threads which are the great railway systems. Intrigue, dishonesty, civil strife, all seem to him contemptible. He will say the aviator that in the new millennium which will bring the millennium.

## GIRL BERSEGLIERI.

Honour for American Nurses.

The story of how two young American women, one from New York and one from Boston, have become honorary members of the Bersaglieri, the crack fighting organisation of Italy, is told in correspondence received by the American Red Cross from Rome.

Miss Sylvia Conroy of New York and Miss Sarah Fleming McIntosh of Boston, both American Red Cross workers, had this unique distinction conferred upon them as a reward for services rendered the Bersaglieri. An elaborate military ceremony, conducted just behind the fighting lines to the accompaniment of the booming of big guns, marked the induction of the American girls into the splendid Italian military organisation.

Miss Conroy is a graduate of the domestic science school of Columbia University and was manager of the Mary Elizabeth candy kitchen and tea room here before she took up Red Cross work and went to Italy. In that country she has taken an active part in canteen work and food distribution. Miss McIntosh also went to Italy to engage in Red Cross civilian work; but later was transferred to the war zone.

They are the old romance of war, these brave Bersaglieri. Thousands of Americans who have visited Italy will remember their picturesque headgear, the blue-black plumes that fall over the right cheek and the purple flames that flash along the collar. Even on the steel helmets of the modern warriors the men attach these historic plumes.

The colonel of the Bersaglieri is the regiment's father. With a shout that reminds one of the rebel yell or the peculiar cry of the fighting Louisiana Tigers, the men drink his health standing, and the colonel, though he bears five wounded stripes on his arms, leaps upon the table and gives back the toast: "To my brave officers and men and to our next victory!" Then follows a very solemn toast to the memory of Lamorre, who, in the days when Italy was winning its independence, organised the Bersaglieri corps. It was to these troops, with their glorious traditions, that Miss Conroy and Miss McIntosh were admitted with military ceremony as attractive as any Dumas ever described and under the shadow of enemy lines.

At their camp the Bersaglieri had a great feast day. Before it began the officers were assembled and in their presence the general solemnly pinned upon the uniforms of Miss Conroy and Miss McIntosh the gold medal with its ribbon of purple that signifies membership in the Bersaglieri.

"You are now the American sisters of our regiment," said the officers as they took their places in an open air banquet hall, where the rest of the ceremony was to be held, the pledging of alliance and the bestowal of the waving plumes.

The general commanding pinned the plumes on the breasts of the two American women, and the major general, who had come from the top of the mountain for this ceremony, gave the accolade, pressing the plumes to his lips to signify that this symbol to a Bersaglieri was to be his family, wife or sweetheart until victory should permit him to lay the winning plumes aside.

The men rose in their places and drank to their general, who responded with a toast to America. And Miss Conroy, standing as a Bersaglieri, cried back to her new comrades in arms, "Hail!"

## MARINE COURT.

### A Suspicious Junk.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, Lt. Col. J. Perkins charged Chan Choi, mistress of fishing boat No. 2124, with unlawfully committing a breach of the conditions of her licence by using her fishing boat other than for fishing purposes, in the waters of the Colony.

Defendant pleaded guilty. Lt. Col. Perkins stated that on December 1 he was on duty on Police launch No. 2 at the entrance to Deep Bay. He saw some red signals being made by a launch carrying no lights. These signals were answered by defendant's junk. He followed up the launch until it got near the former to stop, but it proceeded at full speed. Complainant put his searchlight on the vessel and saw that it was a big armed launch. He again called upon the launch to stop, which it did. He then boarded the vessel and found that it was a police launch from Macao armed with a machine gun and also carrying seven armed men. The launch was named the Pongheai. Complainant escorted the vessel out of British waters and then returned and took the junk to Tai O and arrested the mistress. He found that the junk had 700 piculs of salt on board.

Defendant stated that a shopkeeper engaged her junk to carry the salt, which was loaded at Cap Sai Mun.

His Worship said defendant must be more careful in handling salt in future and fined accused \$50; in default, two months' hard labour.

## LOCAL WEDDING.

### Chau Woon.

Yesterday at the Happy Retreat, the wedding took place of Miss Chau Kong-ze, daughter of Mr. Chau Shui-lum, and Mr. Wong Yick cho, son of the late Mr. Wong Ting-tan, a prominent official in Canton. The bridesmaids were Miss Rose Cheung (daughter of Mr. Cheung Sam-wo) and Miss Sophia Lam. The bridegroom was supported by Professor Wright, of the University, and there was a very large attendance of friends of the bride and bridegroom. Congratulatory addresses were read by Mr. Chan Kwai-po, and then happy and complimentary speeches were made by Professor Middleton Smith, Messrs. Tsang King-han, Dr. Ong Hock chye, Cheam Kim Cheang and other friends present. All of the speakers mentioned the very high esteem in which the bridegroom is held at the University, where he has occupied such prominent positions in the student life as Secretary of the University Union, Secretary of the Arts Association and Chairman of the Chinese Literary Society. It was also mentioned that the bride has earned a high reputation in Chinese literary circles for original poems. She is also an artist.

The wedding was carried out in the new style, the bride and bridegroom exchanging rings and bowing to each other, their guardians and the audience. Their guardians and Mr. Li Chai, who conducted the ceremony, gave them instructive addresses full of good advice.

In the evening a dinner was held at the Hongkong Hotel, West Point, at which about 150 guests assembled, including several Chinese young ladies. The bride and bridegroom were present. Professor Hinton, in a very delightful speech, proposed the health of the happy couple and several other speeches were made.

The wedding was a very noticeable success, and the Chinese and Western guests were all very happy.

## THE NAVAL YARD MURDER.

Indian Constable on Trial.

Mr. J. B. Wood this afternoon continued the hearing of the indictment against Jadulla Khan, an Indian constable in the Naval Yard Police, who is alleged to have murdered Sergeant Linfield, of the same force. Mr. T. H. King (A. S. P.) prosecuted Sergeant George, in further examination, said when he saw the Indian sergeant he questioned him where defendant had been, as he did not see him at the main gate. He replied he did not know. Witness asked him where he thought he would be. He could not say. After telephoning witness came out from the telephone office. Soon after he heard a second shot fired. He could not say the direction it came from. Witness returned to the office and afterwards went towards the bridge. Another shot was fired and then another. After this Inspector Churchoer and a party arrived from Hongkong; also Inspector Gordon of the Water Police and party. Witness then went to issue arms to the second patrol. On his way witness picked up a Policeman's case. It bore the number 123. He heard several more shots fired, at intervals of ten minutes. After issuing arms and ammunition to the Indians witness returned to the main gate. The Indian constable at No. 5 beat was not armed but the one on No. 2, 4 and 6, on the sea front, were armed. Nos. 1, 3 and 5 were not armed. The constable on No. 1 beat brings his rifle without ammunition to the office when coming on duty. Nos. 1 and 3 beats are run by one man. Defendant on the night in question was on the 1 and 3 beats. The rifle, produced in Court, was assigned to I.P.C. 98, who was then on duty. Another rifle had been assigned to the defendant. Defendant went on guard with another man's rifle. Arif is served to each constable and ammunition is assigned only to 2, 4 and 6 beats. Each man's rifle is kept in the armoury under lock and key and every constable going on duty obtains it from the armoury which contains both the ammunition and the rifle. The constable who is on No. 1 and 3 beats gets no ammunition. An Indian sergeant in the armoury issues the ammunition. The bandolier filled with fifty rounds of ammunition is an emergency supply kept in the desk of the officer under the charge of the European sergeant on duty, who takes it from the sergeant previously on duty.

The Nos. 1 and 3 beats extend round the boat slip, as far as the bridge and the patrol goes between the torpedo workshop and up till the inflammable store (No. 6), then turns to the left, where he turns to the left and returns by the same route. The shots were less frequent after midnight. When the last shot was fired he could not say. As far as he knew no member of the Police or guards fired any shot that night.

His Worship:—Is that a fact that no shots were fired except by prisoners?

Witness:—Yes that is my case. Continuing, witness said that after 12 o'clock the shot seemed to come from the Naval coal yard. Captain Myher arrived between 12 o'clock and 1 a.m. witness was under his orders. The next morning at 11.30 a.m. witness went up to coalshed No. 11. He crossed the roof, to shed No. 17.

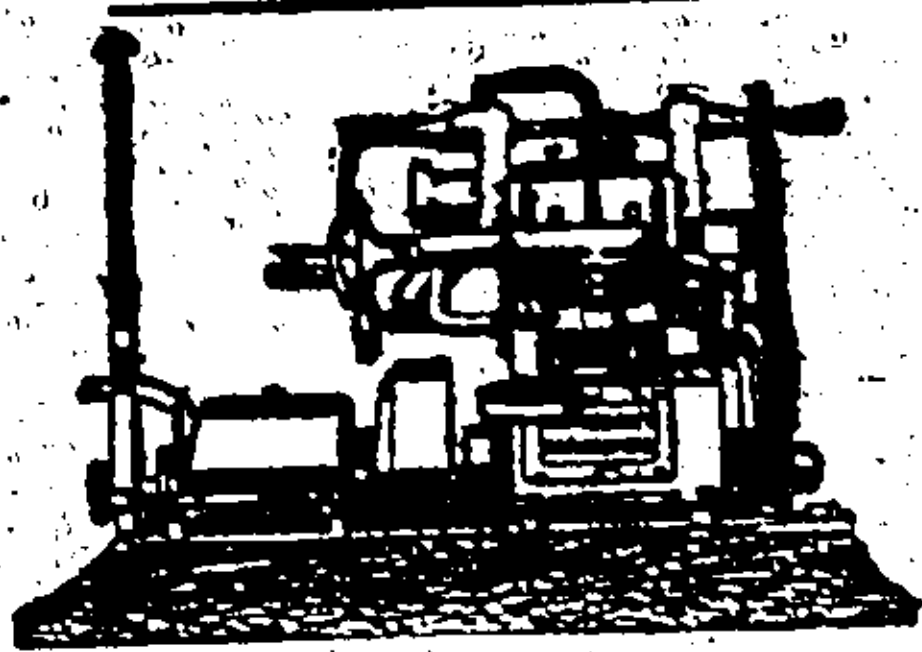
The case is proceeding.

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THE NAVAL YARD MURDER.



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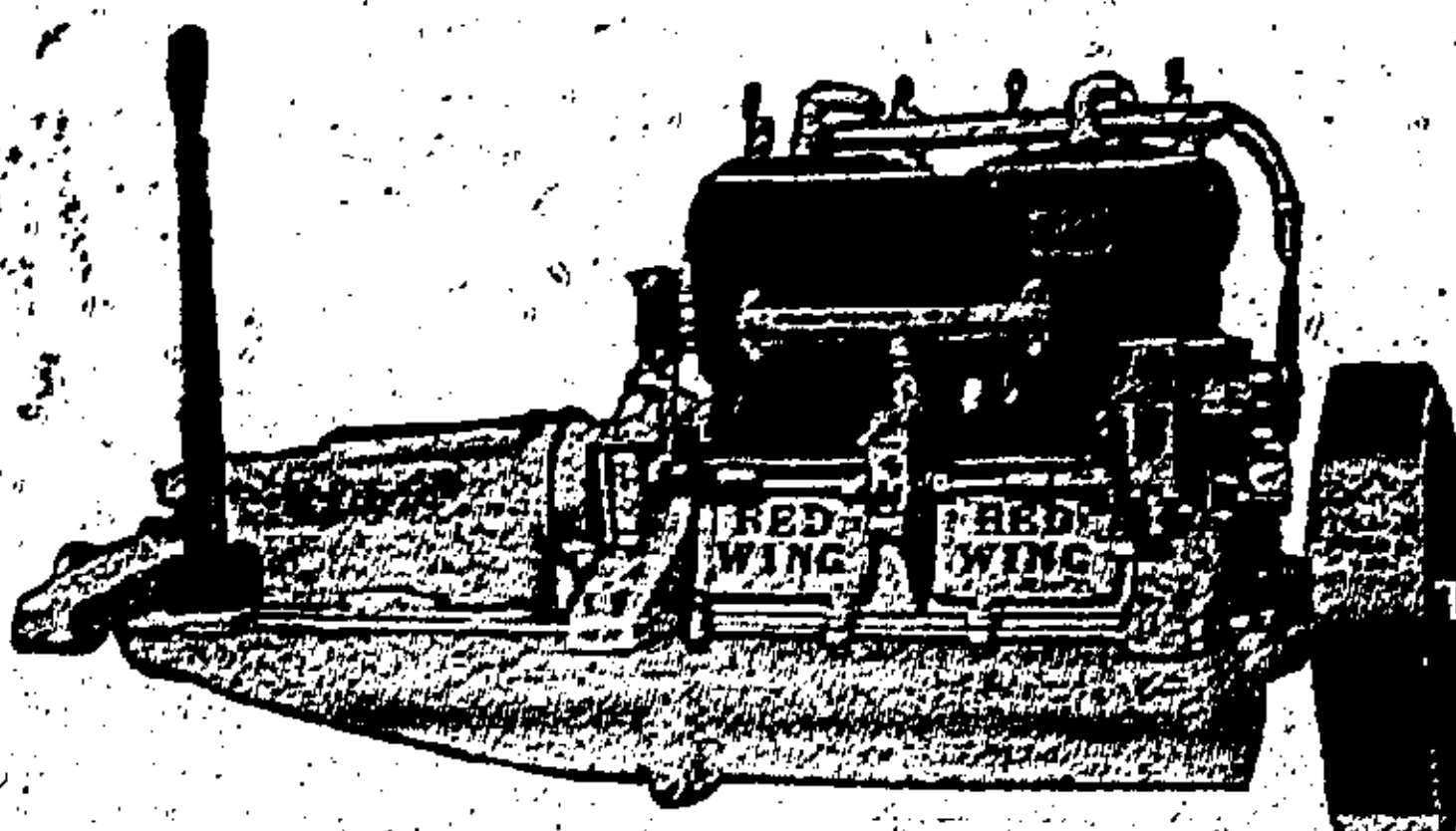
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1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.  
Applicants will be required to  
produce Passports or identifica-  
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-  
tions who remain in the  
Colony for more than 7 days are  
required to Register themselves  
under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.  
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## GENERAL NEWS.

Good News for Anti-  
Vivisectionists.

According to a White Paper  
issued at Home recently 55,542  
experiments on living animals  
were conducted last year, 10,501  
fewer than in 1916. Of this  
number 54,288 were simple in-  
oculations, hypodermic injections,  
and similar proceedings. Cancer  
investigations accounted for 6,221,  
while over 19,000 experiments  
were made on behalf of Govern-  
ment departments and public  
health authorities, and more than  
22,600 for the preparation, test-  
ing, and standardising of sera,  
vaccines, and drugs.

A "Raffles in Real Life."

At London Sessions recently  
Anthony Caster, 22, a deserter,  
who was described as a very  
clever and dangerous thief and a  
sort of R. M. in real life, was  
sentenced to three years' penal  
servitude. He pleaded "Guilty"  
to stealing three £1 notes and a  
silver badge belonging to a  
lieutenant at an hotel in Cran-  
street, and to other thefts of money  
and jewellery, the property of  
guests at another hotel. Five  
previous convictions were proved.  
On being liberated from prison in  
July, Caster was banded over to  
an escort, but at Euston Station  
he escaped and went to an hotel  
at Bishopsgate. During the night  
he ransacked the rooms and ap-  
propriated £40 in cash and a  
£100 War Bond. Since then he  
had been thieving every night.

Honour for Brave Salvationist.

Miss Mary Murray, daughter of  
the late Lieutenant General Sir  
John Murray, K.C.B., has received  
the 1914 Star. In the first days  
of the war Miss Murray, who is a  
colonel in the Salvation Army,  
went as a representative of that  
organisation with the British  
Expeditionary Force. For months  
she travelled by night and  
day on the lines of com-  
munication, rendering what  
service she could to the British  
troops. When the armies of von  
Kluck marched into Brussels  
Miss Murray, with two other  
English Salvationists, Major  
John Aspinall and Nurse May  
Whittaker, were seized and for  
12 days held prisoner, until by a  
daring ruse they escaped. In the  
South African War Miss Murray  
served under the Salvation Army,  
and was awarded the Queen's  
Medal. She is secretary of the  
Naval and Military League direct-  
ed by General Booth.

German Steal Wooden Arm.

The Germans are not cruel only  
to their enemies. It is recorded  
that a wounded man was making  
his way home and sat down under  
a tree to rest. His wooden arm  
was uncomfortable so he took it  
off, laid it down beside him and  
dropped off to sleep. When he  
woke up it was gone. One  
wonders what possible use an-  
other man's wooden arm could be  
to anybody. Yet the Frankfurt  
Volkszeitung records it calmly  
and says the man's name was  
Standartinger. It seems most  
unlikely that the publishing of  
the fact will fill the thief with  
remorse.

"Rajah of Germany"

An officer at the front has re-  
ceived this letter from his old In-  
dian servant:—"Honored En-  
comity, I have received your  
Honour's letter saying how many  
Germans you have killed, and that  
chickens in England cost nine  
rupees. May God Almighty bless  
you both. Here everybody says  
that Padabab Salamat (the King)  
may conquer the Rajah of Ger-  
many and put him into prison;  
also with his wives and children.  
All people in the village was as-  
sembled to hear the reading of  
your Honour's letter and gave  
great praise to the soldiers.  
When I heard your Honour was  
banded (wounded) in the body  
I remained hungry five days  
for nothing. Have the kindness  
to send for me so that no more  
harm comes to your Honour. Give  
my salutations to the Lady Sahib  
and your numerous children and  
by God's grace may the Ger-  
mans be killed and the British  
win the war."  
C. H. SINGH.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## MARRIAGE.

CHAU WONG.—On Monday, December 2nd, Miss Chau Kong Sui, daughter of Mr. Chau Shui Lum, and Mr. Wong Yick Cho, son of the late Mr. Wong Ting Chan.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1918.

## GLORIOUS FRANCE.

With a warmth of feeling and joyous demonstration that is essentially Parisian, the French nation the other day welcomed our King and Princess to their beautiful capital. It is an event which will stand among the greatest in the world's history, for it is not only a visit of state: it is the outward demonstration of the friendship and lasting Alliance of the two great nations who have borne the brunt of four years of terrible war, four years in which they have fought and died side by side for the same great cause. There has probably been no greater Alliance than this, for not only has it endured the test of hardship and fierce struggle, but it must of necessity remain the greatest factor in the future of the world. No king could give more promise than this firm friendship of the two nations, for there is another great task in front of us, the reconstruction of Empires and nationalities on new principles and under changed conditions. It is a fine thing to be able to call France a friend: If we glance back over the last four years, the history of France's stupendous efforts become an epic. Nothing could be more glorious than the part she has taken in the war.

All her energies, all her great resources, all her people, men, women and child, have labored and fought unceasingly, uncomplainingly, unselfishly. We never really understood the greatness and patriotism of the French people till the war, but we realize it now, and can appreciate the blessing of having a noble friend. And this friendship and mutual esteem has stood the greatest test, for it has lasted and grown throughout the trials of misery, devastation, and death. Like ourselves, the French, even in the bitterest moments when the German hordes were murdering their brothers and sisters, and laying waste their prosperous plains, never thought of giving up the fight. Disaster only welded the nation closer together, and stealed it to greater efforts. We remember how the French armies, unprepared for war, kept back the countless legions of Germany from their capital, and how again and again at Verdun they returned to the fight, despite the unceasing enemy masses thrown against them. We think of the once beautiful towns laid in ruins by shellfire of the Germans, towns in which the cathedrals and churches formed the special targets, and in which only a few remaining inhabitants lived out their precarious existence in cellars and dug-outs.

Even in Paris, the people were hourly in danger of death from long-range guns, Zeppelins, and airships, but one end all, they "carried on." That, we consider, is the surest test of greatness—the faculty of "carrying on" in the face of death and utter misery, and that is what France has done. Victory is the only reward for a nation like this, and now that it has come, with what thankfulness and pride must the French rest on their laurels, and with what confidence must they look forward to the future! With our King, we congratulate Marshal Foch and his glorious armies on the victory they have won. "The British armies are proud to have participated with the Anglo-French people during the life and death conflict. They have learned to appreciate each other and their respective ideals. They have created a union of hearts and an identity of interests which would ever glow closer and contribute materially to the consolidation of peace and the advancement of civilization." There can be no question that the Anglo-French Alliance which has survived fifteen years of German intrigues including four years of war must continue, for now it is more than a political Alliance of two countries; it is a bond of perfect friendship, a union of hearts and identity of interest.

## Cause for Complaint.

Many of our readers will sympathize with the Rev. Kirk Macconachie and the members of his congregation in their distress over the difficulties under which the services last Sunday morning and evening were conducted owing to the noise made by chair coolies and motor cars on Kennedy Road, immediately outside Union Church. Indeed this portion of the road has assumed the character of a "Ob rank" owing to the steps leading to the temporary station of the Peak Tramway being situated next to Union Church compound. The chief trouble is caused by the re-starting of the cars and the racing engines in picking up speed, turning etc.; also the sounding of horns to clear the road of chair coolies who do not attempt to move until two or three blasts of the horn are blown. We would suggest that motor cars, which are the worst offenders, should not be allowed to go beyond the corner of Kennedy Road and Garden Road on Sundays during the hours of Church service and that a European constable be stationed outside the Church during the same period to prevent chair coolies creating a disturbance. By this means the worshippers would be enabled to conduct their services in peace and quietude.

## An Annoying Practice.

The rapacious and ubiquitous chair and ricksha coolie is not only a source of worry to many of us in the Colony, but he is the most uncouth brute one can meet. Readers will recall how rudely they are accosted in the streets by these men, the cry of "Hey, hey," need to get patronage, being familiar to all of us. This objectionable form of addressing the foreigner should be put a stop to, and we suggest that every chair and ricksha coolie be given to understand that there is such a thing as seemly behavior. To our mind the Police should cation these coolies against their present mode of soliciting fares and threaten them with the forfeiture of their licences if they persist in ignoring the warning. We believe that some time ago a test case was taken on this point and that it was ruled by the Magistrate that to pester passers-by for custom was an offence against the regulations. But that decision has not been followed up by any systematic campaign of prosecutions. With the system of chair and ricksha stands in use, the public knows full well where the coolies are located and there is thus no necessity whatever for the latter to shout for fares. The practice only needlessly adds to street noises, and it ought to be most rigorously suppressed.

## The Spirit of Independence.

The fact is that this habit on the part of street coolies is only another reflection of the manner in which Chinese menials, public and otherwise, are getting altogether out of hand. Those of us who have resided in the Colony for any considerable length of time cannot help noticing the baneful results arising from the comparatively new spirit of independence displayed by these classes of the native population. Whether it be the office employee, the household servant, hotel boy or even chair and ricksha coolies, most of them nowadays act, when performing their duties, as though they were conferring a favour on those who have a claim on their services. In the domestic sphere and in hotels this is especially noticeable, and despite the higher wages which are paid, one has almost to breach servants to do the most ordinary of tasks, which, in former days, were carried out without as much as a request. Added to that, the servant class has become decidedly more cheeky and generally incompetent. There are some of the consequences of the "emancipation" of the native, and unless some organized method is devised of curbing present tendencies, the time will come when European householders will be expected to clothe their servants, grant them a two hour working day, provide them with light literature, train their wages and generally to order their own goings and comings to suit the convenience of these already overpaid and underworked hirelings.

## DAY BY DAY.

TO BE WEAK IS MISERABLE,  
DOING OR SUFFERING.

### To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the first fall of Belgrade.

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$s. 3. 15/100.

### Raffle Result.

In the match-box raffle mentioned yesterday, the winner was Ticket No. 180.

### November Rainfall.

According to returns from the Botanic Gardens, rain fell on 13 days during November, the total fall being 5.83 inches.

### Colony's Health.

During last week the only cases of communicable disease were two of diphtheria (one Japanese and one Chinese) and one case of spotted fever (British). One of the diphtheria cases was fatal. During yesterday one non-fatal case of enteric (Chinese) was notified.

### Kidnapping a Child.

Mr. J. R. Wood this morning committed a Chinese to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions for kidnapping a male child, four years old, from his home in the country. The man was arrested at Hongkong on the 12th ultimo, and it was alleged that he tried to sell the child at Yau-mati.

### Confirmation.

The confirmation which was to have been held on the 21st will probably have to be postponed, says *Church Notes* (St. John's Cathedral magazine). The Bishop of the Diocese will probably not be able to get back till the end of January. Bishop Norris was asked to come down but he is too busy to be able to spare the time, but it is just possible that a Bishop may be passing through the Colony this month, in which case he may hold the confirmation.

### Thefts from Stores.

Thefts from stores are of frequent occurrence and the difficulty is to trace the thief or the stolen goods. Our local dealers have recently been subjected to systematic pilfering by members of their staff. Messrs. Wiseman's have just been victimized with respect to 50 lbs. of chocolates, worth about \$40. The stolen goods have been found at the Victoria Cafe and this morning a co-partner of the Victoria Cafe and a baker of the same store passed through the portals of the Police Courts and appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood to answer to the charge of receiving stolen goods. The stolen goods, it appears, were received by the baker, and these were handed to the co-partner. Sergeant Aris said the chocolates were marked and a search warrant was taken out yesterday and executed in 42 Des Voeux Road, at the Victoria Cafe. The chocolates had been taken from Wiseman's Cafe during the last two months. Mr. M. K. Lo said it was not fair to mention any specific date on which the goods were stolen they had been received during the last two months. He asked for a remand, which was granted till Thursday, bail being fixed at \$100 each.

## TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 30th November, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 48 weeks.
This Year: ..	\$13,130	662,947
Last Year: ..	12,562	647,609
Increase: ..	568	15,338
Decrease: ..		

Women Organize for Mutual Aid. An International Women's Association of Commerce has been organized to advance the interests of women in professional and industrial work throughout the world and to enable all women into an association for mutual help.

## A GERMAN LETTER.

Comment on a Hongkong Sermon.

Below we give a free translation of a letter received from a German in China by the Rev. J. Kirk Macconachie, pastor of Union Church, commenting on a recent sermon by the reverend gentleman, a report which the writer probably read in the columns of the *Telegraph*.—

Very esteemed Sir: It will perhaps please you to learn of the effect (am Ego?) on a German mind of your sermon of the 17th November. We Germans do not take ill of our enemies that they rejoice exceedingly over the victorious result of the War, and express their joy in festive gatherings and outspoken expressions. What we expect from a knightly enemy is nothing less than a friendly comprehension of the justified feelings and desires of its opponent. By the Clergy far more than by newspaper writings and politicians such barren slices ought to be avoided (vermieden?). In reading your sermon this question has continually stirred me: what really our Lord and Saviour, Who, unseen, tarried among your audience listening to those high words, may have felt? He is the Saviour of all, His Heavenly Father is also a God of all mankind, and knows very well the hearts of the Publicans and Sinners. I do not know now whether at the Corquet of Righteousness over Unrighteousness, Truth over Falsehood, Freedom over Slavery, our Lord has also thought over His own experiences with these men and masters of this world. Of the memory of the Boers, the Concentration Camps, where thousands of innocent Boer children perished, of the Jews who in the name of Righteousness were shot, of those hanged in Egypt, of the tyrannical Germans in free America, of the murder of Sarajevo, of the administration of Greece and the slaughtering at the first leading by force, of the robbery of the ships of the protected Small States, of the case of "Barlong and King Stephen," the hanging of Sir Roger Ossement, the iron fist over Ireland, the case of Felix (?) Pludge, of the Civil War which the acceptance of the thirty pieces of silver bought over China, the robbery by the French of Lau Si Khot, of England's starvation policy which arose from the submarine war, of the robbery and plundering of Bulgaria, Turkey, Austria and Germany which in the name of Righteousness is now going on, or does any reputable man think he can find another designation for the despicable (without honor) dealings of the high officials, who remembers the expressions which these gentlemen have coined when their opponents made humane arrangements with other Powers. Thereon that the land about which they hold their speeches they have taken from the Chinese the half of and first violently separated from the Mother country, because they themselves (?) optum to take, thereon dare even the Saviour not stir himself. England and her colleagues is and remains right in all her doings and leaving; who dare to have another opinion, is executed down with "Prussian" by Benter and the Great Powers all over the world. That is just now very simple now only one side is able to speak. That at present in my dear Fatherland the unutterable infidel Social Democrats are creeping up to rule is the honoring merit of the pious Association. The German people in its overpowering Truth fears not the Social Democrats but only the Spirit which fills them and even in association with its most prominent representatives who seem to have absolute dominion. Therefore we do not wonder that English and American sailors in the German Consulate on Shamien in Canton smash pictures and busts to pieces and that Germanes are driven out in the very name of Freedom; we do not wonder at the French who criminally attack the dead in Peking and destroy the memorial Tablet of the murdered Freiherr (?) von Ketteler and, because the hostilian government dare to excite itself thereover to further induce them to approve

## ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

Raffle and Competition Results.

The following results of raffles and competitions in connection with St. Andrew's Fair are additional to those already published:—

### Thistle Tea Room Raffles.

One black satin cushion presented by Mrs. Holt won by Ticket No. 76, A. Wilkinson.

One tea cloth presented by Mrs. Madie won by Ticket No. 32, Mr. Northcote.

One pair hand embroidered tea cloths and one ice chest lot prize won by Mrs. MacQuodale, 2nd prize won by Mrs. Batty.

The proprietors of the Zoo ask us to mention that two more names have been discovered in the Weight of Sheep guessing competition to draw with six others for 2nd and 3rd prize, viz, Mrs. J. D. Polly and Mr. Marks.

### Bisley Shoot.

The result of the Grouping Competition is as follows:—

1st.—Mr. J. D. Ziel.  
2nd.—Mr. M. Manuk.  
3rd.—Mr. A. K. Mackenzie.

A card by the Hon. Mr. C. Severo, O.M.G., was the next best, and ran the 3rd prize winner's very close. The lottery prizes went to Ticket No. 818. Prizes can be obtained on application to Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.

### St. Andrew's Golf Course.

The results of the various competitions are as under:—

Ladies' Championship (Medal play)—Mrs. Maitland & Miss Wilkinson tied with 27 strokes.

Men's Championship (Medal play)—H. B. L. Dowbiggin 1st with 28; M. A. Murray 2nd with 27.

Mixed Foursomes.—Mr. & Mrs. Maitland, 29.

Ladies' Competition (Medal play)—Mrs. H. H. 1st with 26; Mrs. Ritchie & Miss Denison tie with 27.

Baggy Pool.—Messrs. H. A. Lammett, J. MacDonald, E. Evans and J. R. Ossement tie with 3 down.

Men's Competition (Medal play)—H. B. L. Dowbiggin 1st with 24; D. MacLaren 2nd with 25.

Ladies' Clock Golf.—Mrs. Neighbour 1st with 21; Lady Rose Davies, Mrs. McKenny and Mrs. Neighbour tie for 2nd place.

Men's Clock Golf.—Messrs. J. Hyde, T. M. Leitch, A. C. Franklin and W. R. Neighbour tie with 20 each.

Special ladies' prize for largest number of entries.—Mrs. Ritchie.

Special gentlemen's prize for largest number of entries.—F. Maitland.

As the Course will not be available after Tuesday the 3rd inst., it is desirable that ties should be played off by then.

of crime. Just as is the Will of the victorious Righteousness over Unrighteousness. And nevertheless, it will for ever remain true. "The Lord is King, let the Earth rejoice." "The Lord is King, let the people tremble."—What a refreshing strong consolation speaks of these words to all who are the Lord's. I can therefore from my heart thank you for the fortunate complaint of these text words. They will unfold (or develop) for all time the only valuable and lasting (things?) of the humble grateful service of God.

Best greetings,  
Yours obedient,

Unburied Dead at Kowloon.

Obang He-chien, Magistrate of Hai Kong District has reported that the Benevolent Society which he organized is still busy interring the corpses of the victims of Lung's invasion of Kowloon and Lanchow. The report also states that he, the Magistrate, feels that the continuation of the atmospheric due to the decay will be injurious to the health of his district and that so far more than 3,000 corpses have been picked up and buried but many more still remain to be buried.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The origin of the expression "lynch law," that travesty of justice which President Wilson has just condemned by proclamation, is somewhat obscure. Attempts have been made to trace it to Lynch, mayor of Galway, who in 1493 tried, condemned, and executed his own son for murder, but as lynching originated in America towards the close of the eighteenth century we shall probably be on safer ground if we accept the explanation to be found in Colonel William Martin's "Narrative of Frontier Life," which was prepared in 1842. Colonel Martin writes as follows:—"In those times (the last quarter of the eighteenth century) there were a great many bad men settled along the frontiers, who by their thefts annoyed the country greatly, inasmuch that the people entered into combinations to suppress them, and formed companies called Regulators. They formed in military style, with officers, etc. They also organized a court and appointed some three or four of their aged, discreet men judges to try criminal cases; award punishments, etc. The company would bring up suspected fellows, and the court would try them. But they seldom extended punishment beyond whipping and driving them from the country, sometimes making them pay for property stolen when they had the means."

"This method of breaking up combinations of rogues," continues the Colonel, "was first set on foot by Colonel Charles Lynch, of Bedford County, Virginia. The measure seemed to be called for from the situation of the country at the time, and it has been practised more or less in the settling of new countries from that time until within a few years past, since the laws operate with more efficiency. The authorities generally connived at it from the necessity of the case. Lynch at first punished with thirty-nine stripes, taking, as I suppose, Moses for his model. And this was for a great while called Lynch's law, meaning all unlawful whippings."

But for the genius of one man, Drury Lane, whose long history has been celebrated in pageant in honour of Mr. Arthur Collins's twenty-one years' management, would probably have closed its doors a century ago. For two years after the opening of the fourth theatre, rebuilt after destruction by fire, failure followed failure until the management was on the verge of despair and bankruptcy. Then on January 26, 1814, an obscure country tragedian, a very model of a strolling player, shabby and almost shoeless, whom the mediocrities treated at rehearsal with undisguised contempt, made his appearance to a half-filled house as Shylock, and caused such enthusiasm that next day all London was ringing with the fame of—Edmund Kean. Drury Lane's receipts rose instantly from £100 to £800 a night, and after the third appearance Kean's salary was raised from £8 to £20 a week. One week the delighted management presented him with £100, the next with £500, and during the next six years Kean was "the Atlas that supported the burden of Drury Lane."

From the reports of their doings, some members of the Government seem to be spending their holidays in Gladstonian fashion. What the G.O.M.'s idea of a "holiday" was may be gathered from his correspondence. "I hope you do not think my holiday at Hawarden proves my idleness," he wrote to a correspondent in 1869, "for I think ten hours a day has been a moderate estimate of my work there on public business." In 1871, he wrote rejoicingly of having finished two whole days' holiday for the first time since the Government was formed, and to Archbishop Harrison he gave the details of "my holiday on the Queen's birthday" in 1873:—"2.15 a.m. return home from House of Commons; 10 a.m. two hours' work in my study; 2-7. Cabinet, three-quarter hour's walk; 8.12, thirty-two to dinner; and an evening party; 12.45 bed."



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## THE OLD TALE.

## NAVAL CONCERT.

**Innocent-Looking Coolies.**

The old cook-and-bull story of an opium smuggler, who personates a coolie carrying innocent looking baskets and boxes containing the Chinese elixir of life—that it was given him by a man, name and habitat unknown—has been so frequently discredited by our magistrates that we would think it not difficult for these men to manufacture some excuse that could hold water. Unfortunately, or fortunately, the "denser" class of smugglers have not got wind of this fact, and another progeny of the race was to-day mulcted by Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe in an aggregate fine of \$2,600 for indulging in this illegal traffic. Our coolie friend was strolling down the Praya on Sunday with a most unsuspecting look of innocence, carrying a basket and a box on his head. A constable on duty by virtue of instinct, challenged him to stop. The coolie responded immediately, and straightway, throwing down his load, handed the constable the key to "look-see" the contents. The box was opened, but there was no opium. "Surely," said the constable in his heart, "my instinct has betrayed me." Then the thought flashed across his mind that the box might possess a false bottom, and, horror of horrors, it had one. This was removed and four packets of morphia (1½%) and 30 tablets of opium were found concealed. The morphia was wrapped in paper and the opium was all in small tubes. The defendant's plea was that he was given the box and the basket by a man to be carried to the Kayo Maru. Asked how he came to be in possession of the key, he said that it was given by the man who engaged him. He was fined \$2,500 for being in illicit possession of the opium and \$100 for unlawful possession of the morphia, or, in the alternative, seven months' hard labour in all.

support to the programme. The Sandjig, toe dance, the Irish jig and the hornpipe were the prettiest items on the programme and were done to good time by these girls. It is a pity that the beautiful bouquets which were to be presented to them were kept till the end, with the result that the orchestra forgot to wait and straightway struck up the National Anthem.

Mr. R. Sutherland is a versatile entertainer and his personations and imitations were really imitable. His imitation of nervous little Johnnie and the recitation of a man who had lost an arm in a machinery shop were very clever indeed. He gave a very dramatic monologue on a Scotch entertainment and sent the house into rollicking laughter. His imitation of the oar jure was to the life.

Mr. Lewis is a fine baritone soloist and sang "Kashmir" (from Indian Love Lyrics) and "Feisings" (from Song of the Fair) with much gusto. He did full justice to these beautiful pieces. Miss Gladys Book's voice was heard to advantage in "A Birthday Song" while Mr. Allen rendered the solo "Simple Aven" on his cello with great distinction.

The Naval Orchestra were under the baton of Mr. A. Finch, while Mr. Longyear was the accompanist.

The entertainment was thoroughly enjoyable and the result was so successful that a very satisfactory sum will be remitted to the fund for the orphans of sailors.

## Splendid Programme Last Night

It has often been said by those who profess to know all about it that people who attend concerts—in Hongkong, at any rate—like to hear the music with which they are familiar, and on this principle it is argued that to offer them novelties is tantamount to telling them to stay away. How much truth underlies this contention to say. All that is certain is that there are many concert-givers in our midst who frame their programmes on the assumption that the public only want to listen to that which they have known, know or are sure to appreciate. And surely it was on this assumption that the organisers of the grand naval concert, which was given by the R.N. Canteen last night under the patronage of H. E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), drew up the scheme of the programme. There were present as well Commodore Gardner, Mrs. Gardner, the Acting Governor's A.D.C., Major Morgan, Major Cassel, Captain Edwards, the Hon. Mr. D. Lindsell, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and others.

Owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Jennings and the absence of Mr. Hannibal, the first part of the programme was curtailed by two items. The programme was opened by a selection ("Ode") played by the orchestra of H. M. S. and "The Skipper's Wooing" which followed was sung with much expression by Mr. Brock, the song giving an appropriate touch of colour to the object of the concert. In the second part Mr. Brock sang another song, "Serenade" was rendered with perfect sympathy and faultless technique by the trio, Miss V. Young (piano), Miss Rosebud Young (violin) and Professor Gonzalez (cello). They were well applauded and had to oblige a second time. Comic songs are the life blood of any concert and in Mr. O'Sullivan the organisers of the Naval Concert found an ideal supporter. In "Just as the Sun Goes Down" he brought the house down; his make-up as a woman was splendid and he was vociferously cheered.

Mrs. Kernett, who played on the violin the solo "Chanson Louis XIII and Pavane" (Comp. Kreisl), proved herself a master of her instrument in every respect and her vigour was carried from one end of the instrument to the other and into the bewildering sphere of harmonies. She gave an exceedingly graceful and splendid rendering of this piece and her playing secured her a hearty ovation. She showed technique with due expression and her treatment was intellectual refreshment of a grateful order.

Perhaps one of the best items on the programme was the Spanish Song "La Partida" rendered by Mr. E. G. Anderson. As a tenor we do not think Mr. Anderson has any local rival and "La Partida" was sung by him last night with great dramatic instinct and the added charm of a perfect Spanish pronunciation. In response to an encore he sang "Stay with Me" and not satisfied the audience recalled him even after he had taken his seat amongst them. He obliged with "The Trumpeter."

The Misses Ruby, Rosebud and V. Young are indeed talented dancers and rendered a valuable

## BOXING.

## Next Week's Fide Programme.

Training for the boxing tournament which is to be held under the auspices of the Police Reserve at the City Hall on the 14th inst. (the proceeds of which are to go to the mother of the late Sergt. Linfield, recently murdered) is now in full swing, and boxing opens at Montreuil on Friday. A number of men of the Manchester Regiment are taking part in the events, besides naval competitors, and the programme is probably the largest ever held in the Colony. Besides the main event of twenty rounds for the Bantam-Weight Championship and a fifteen round contest for the Middleweight Championship, there will be four six-round events between good men.

In the main event—the Bantam Weight Championship, which has not been fought for years in Hongkong and has now lapsed—the opponents will be S. P. O. Amey, R.N., and Stoker Neighbours, L.N. The record of the former is as follows:—Beat Stoker Taylor in two rounds; best Seaman "Shorty" Watts in the semi-final of the Chatham Shield (having to retire from the final owing to an injured hand and thus being unable to meet the winner, Seaman Grey, the well-known Army and Navy Feather-Weight); best Macdonald, the fisherman's Bantam-Weight Champion of Aberdeen in two rounds; holder of the Norfolk and Suffolk Bantam-Weight Championship, 1911-13; best Ernie Wilcock, the Feather Weight Champion of Norfolk in four rounds; finalist in the Feather-Weight Championship for the Chatham Shield, 1912-14; semi-finalist in the Navy Championship at Portsmouth, 1913-14; narrowly beaten on points by Seaman Batterhill, the Feather-Weight Champion of the Navy (in this fight he had to give away thirteen pounds); best Stoker Sharp at Chatham in two rounds; best Ahearn, Fly-Weight, in two rounds; drew with Seaman Marsden in six rounds at the Victoria Hall, Singapore, 1918; and several other competitions.

Stoker Neighbours, Amey's opponent, is very modest as to his record, of which he has not full particulars with him, but it may be mentioned that he won the Governor General's Cup at Capetown this year and has been runner-up in the Navy and Marines Feather-Weight at Home. He also has several other wins to his credit.

Since some doubt appears to exist with regard to the title to the Middle-Weight Championship of the Colony, we give the following facts:—

Young (Paddy) Ahearn fought Stoker A'Kinson, R.N., at the last Police Reserve boxing tournament for the Middle-Weight Championship of the Colony and won. Ahearn has now left the Colony, presumably for good, therefore his title to the Championship lapses and it may be fought for by all-comers.

## MINIATURE GOLF.

## St. Andrew's Fair Results.

The result of the ties in the competitions over the St. Andrew's Course at the "Heather Day" Fair are as follows:—Ladies' Championship (Medal Play).—Miss Wilkinson, 1; Mrs. Maitland, 2.

Ladies' Competition (Medal Play).—Mrs. A. Ritchie, 2. Bogey Competition.—Mr. S. Evans, 1; Mr. H. A. Lammert, 2. Ladies' Oldest Golf.—Lady Rees Davies, 2. Men's Oldest Golf.—Mr. W. R. Neighbour, 1; Mr. J. Hyde, 2. The prizes for the various competitions are obtainable at Mr. Ritchie's office, No. 2 Queen's Buildings (opposite the Star Ferry Pier).

The Committee of the Golf Section of the Fair take this opportunity of thanking all those who assisted the making of the course and all who kindly donated prizes and generally contributed to the success of the competitions.

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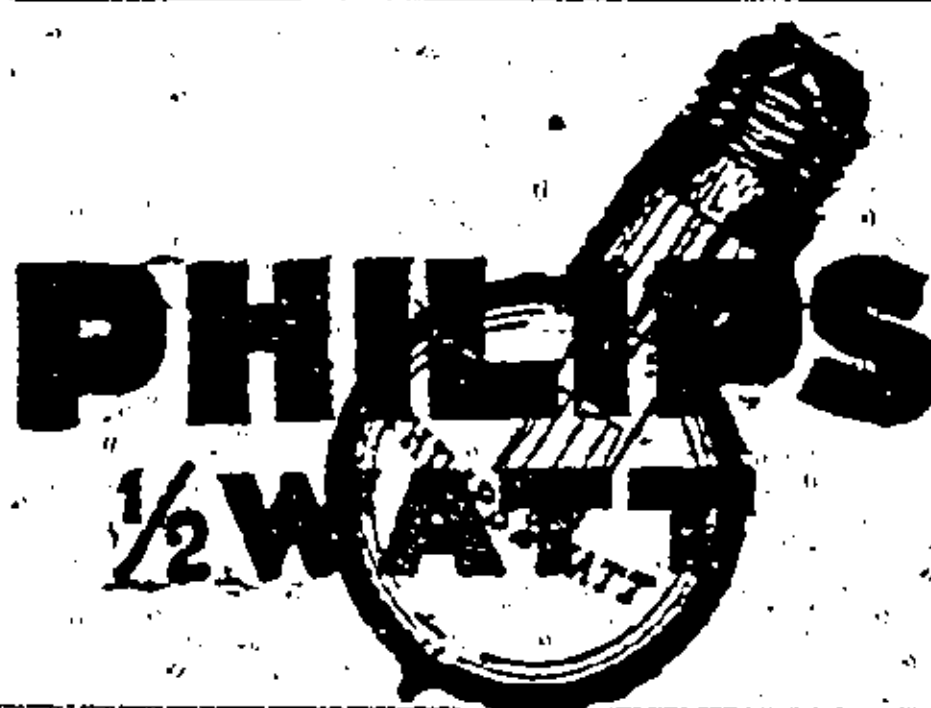
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## HONGKONG HOTEL.

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DINNER DANCES will be held on the following nights during CHRISTMAS WEEK:—CHRISTMAS EVE, TUESDAY 24th December, CHRISTMAS NIGHT, WEDNESDAY 25th December, BOXING NIGHT, THURSDAY 26th December, SATURDAY 28th December, NEW YEAR'S EVE, TUESDAY 31st December.

Special table d'hôte Menus will be provided in the GRILL ROOM at \$2.50 per head, and in the MAIN DINING ROOMS at \$2.50 per head.

Patrons are advised to book early as accommodation is limited. All tables previously engaged and not cancelled by mid-day on the day to which such reservation applies will be charged for whether occupied or not.

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## HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

BY kind permission of the Military Authorities a dance will be held on SATURDAY the 7th instant at 8.30 p.m. in the Cabaret Dance Hall, Murray Parade Ground. Tickets of admission, including light refreshment, at \$2.00 per head, will be obtainable at the entrance. The officials connected with Heather Day and the Fair request all ladies who assisted in these functions to attend as their guests.

Any surplus funds after expenses are paid will go to St. Andrew's War Charities.

Late trains and ferries will be arranged. There will be no auctions, raffles or other organisations. The refreshments will be supplied by the Hongkong Hotel.

P. TOD, Hon. Secretary.

## FOR SALE.

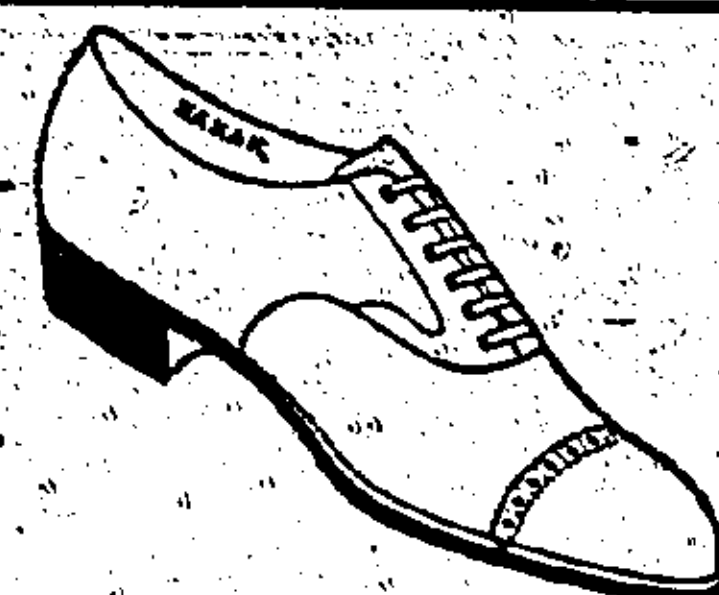
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| A 5851 | Pretty Baby               | Fox-trot  |
|        | Walking the Dog           |           |
| A 5919 | Broken Doll               | Waltz     |
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## PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

Lecture by Mr. A. H. Crook, M. A.

There was a good attendance at the Helena May Institute, last evening, when Mr. A. H. Crook, M. A., delivered an interesting lecture on Psychological Research. Amongst those present were His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Oswald Severn, O. M. G., and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K. C., O. B. E.

His Excellency, introducing the speaker, said Mr. Crook had kindly consented to deliver a short lecture on the subject of Psychological Research. That might be described as the science of psychological manifestations between the living and the departed, including clairvoyance and telepathy and such sciences, conducted by mediums, as are described in some recent books which have attracted considerable attention. He did not suppose that there were many amongst the audience who had given much study to the subject but it certainly had, in recent years, attracted the attention of distinguished men like Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir A. Conan Doyle. Therefore he did not think it should be treated lightly, although few people can really acquire the habit of believing in such things. However, they must hear what Mr. Crook had to tell them, who, at the close of the address, would be glad to answer any questions the audience might put to him.

Mr. Crook said his first recollection of having anything to do with seances or epoups was as a small boy, watching the famous American Medium, W. J. Bishop, running blindfold through the streets of a famous American City. His last experience was an experience at "The Barton Mystery" (laughter). Between these two, in the time that had elapsed, they would all agree with him that a great change had come over the attitude of the public mind towards things psychical and matters dealing with spirits. The old scientist of 60 years ago would not listen to the subject and simply said bunkum, and that attitude did, in a certain sense, a great deal of harm since its effect was that psychology was given over to quacks and charlatans more fit to adorn a museum than to found a new science. In modern times the fact that persons who are recognised authorities in their branches of learning turned themselves to the subject of psychics and examined the subject carefully resulted in the formation in 1882 of a Society to investigate the whole subject and the present President of the Psychological Society is a leading scientist. Now what attitude were they to take towards all the marvels and mysteries given to them day by day? The only attitude, to his mind, was one of scepticism. The question of how to weigh evidence, and what evidence was trustworthy, was a very difficult one. To illustrate this the speaker proceeded to read an extract from an account of a seance in which a man was said to have passed through a window which was only partially open, the space being quite insufficient to enable the body of a man to pass through in the ordinary way. What evidence, the speaker asked, would convince the audience or himself of such a thing happening? As far as he knew, his own eyesight would not convince him of the truth of the occurrence. All the evidence by which tests might be made was absent, and in the absence of those tests it was absolutely immoral to believe that story, and the person who was capable of believing it only showed that he was ready to swallow any story

without proper evidence. The reason why he said these things ought to be tested was, amongst other things, that the question of weight was very doubtful. Certain scientists would tell them that vision was the least elastic of the senses. The speaker then proceeded to explain how the sudden transfer of the sight from one moving object to another might so affect the retina as to make it possible for an error of vision to occur. In dreams, he said, some people, according to the ordinary law of vision, see only slight colour, others see bright colours, as in their waking senses, so that vision was so untrustworthy a sense it was better not to lay too great emphasis upon it. So, if a person gets into a state of mind and psychists ask him to believe that something is going to happen, their senses might play them false. For example, there was a certain savage tribe who lived facing the western sea and they believed that when the sun went down, it went down into the sea and they actually believed they heard it hissing as it went into the sea, just as when a hot poker is plunged into water. They heard that simply because they believed that the sun moves down, as a hot body, into the sea. And so they found that all other senses might be deceived in the same way. The attitude that most mediums asked people to take was one that was perfectly immoral. They said that everybody in a room must believe that a chair was going to rise from the floor and that if it did not believe it, then the chair would not rise. He had been turned out from a seance because he was an unpropitious person in the room and was not suitable. Dealing with cases where persons at a distance had received intimation of a death, the lecturer said there were a great number of these cases, but no investigator who had collected evidence from persons who had received intimation of death at a distance said that the number of cases which were corroborated by a written statement at the time was very small, so small that the evidence was not as good as he would have liked it to be. Turning to the question of telepathy, Mr. Crook said he remembered attending one of these displays at the City Hall some ten years ago. A man went round the audience and asked people to produce articles, and a lady on the platform, who was supposed to be hypnotized, told him what the articles were. The speaker said he remembered doing something similar when he was a boy. He wrote down a list of articles that people would be likely to have on their person. He then made up a series of questions. Certain questions were put if the article was metal or non-metal, and so on, and he found the experiment succeeded fairly well. In the instance referred to at the City Hall, he took with him a fossilised sponge and when he asked to be told what it was the performer became very angry and would not or could not give an answer. The speaker then proceeded to give instances of tests in water divining and related how Sir Ray Lankester invited a water diviner to go over his estate and point out where water existed. This was done and the spots indicated were marked. The diviner was then blindfolded and turned round three or four times so that he would lose his orientation and was then asked to again point out where water existed. In no single case did the diviner give the same indication of the spots. There were cases where some difficulty came in, the reason for which which most spiritualists believed in—that it was due to poltergeists or troublesome spirits. The speaker illustrated the inconsistency of Alfred Russel Wallace in this matter; who

believed that the ringing of bells was due to poltergeists, but on the other hand was unable to explain the mysterious distribution of alpine flora. If he, (the speaker) were to write a book explaining the distribution of alpine flora as due to poltergeists, Alfred Wallace would ridicule him, yet that should be the most simple explanation. There was a great danger resulting from comparing things scientific with things psychic and they found a great many people first beginning in this direction by a comparison of telepathy and wireless telegraphy. The speaker next referred to cross-correspondences. Something is said or written down through a medium and something else is said or written down through another medium and the two were supposed to dovetail together and form a complete story, and in that way proof of communication of spirits on the other side was said to exist. One explanation why the spirits always seemed to find it difficult to speak was that communication could only be made when the spirits were, so to say, in dreams and that was one of the channels by which communication was carried on in the spirit world. When there were no dreams there was a break in the chain of communication. That was perhaps the result of a lobster supper in the spirit world—(laughter). Mr. Crook then recounted the case of Dionysius's Ear in which Mr. Gerald Balfour took a prominent part. A lady medium was said to have had set her a classical puzzle, a portion of which was communicated by one spirit and the other portion by a second spirit. The communications were of a most obscure character and of no apparent meaning but Mr. Gerald Balfour was said to have successfully solved the problem. The lecturer quoted from the pamphlet entitled "The Ear of Dionysius" which gives the full account of the occurrence. Concluding, the speaker illustrated how it was possible to influence the mind, by amusing anecdotes as to the probability of Mr. Gladstone being the real author of Browning's poems, and Bacon the author of Shakespeare's plays, giving striking examples of coincidence which might in some cases be taken for truth. He advised his audience to test everything and stick to what which was good.

His Excellency then thanked the lecturer who was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

### A Zeebrugge Relic.

Another interesting Zeebrugge relic has been added to the Naval Exhibition in London. It consists of the pennant of the Iphigeneia, one of the cruisers which were successfully sunk at the entrance to the Canal.

### V. C. goes A-Begging.

There is, if reports are true, a Victorian Cross going a-begging from inability to find the earner, believed to be a trooper of the 8th Hussars. According to the story of eye witnesses, four troopers of a British cavalry regiment near Mahabour were fired on by a machine gun post, so they drove in their spurs and went for it abreast, "hell for leather." As they charged one fell, then another, then a third, until one only was left, and he went on, rode into the post, and sabred right and left. He disposed of the whole crew and then came back, walking his horse as quietly as if nothing had happened. The incident was told by an officer of the Canadian Forces who witnessed and reported it, but it seems that the identity of the hero has not been discovered.

## FROM THE PULPIT.

### The Gift of the Morning Star.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"And I will give him the Morning Star."—Rev. 2/28. There is no uncertainty as to the significance of this gift here promised "to him that overcometh." It is that of heralding the Son of Righteousness, and guiding the nations on their way, as is seen in its following close upon another promise excerpted from the Messianic expressions of the 2nd Psalm:—"I will give him authority over the nations, and he shall rule them with a rod of iron, as the vessels of the potter are broken in pieces."

In Scripture star, and sceptre are frequently associated as symbolising royalty and authority, but here it is star of morning which is promised along with the ruling rod, and thus the thought of Christendom is aided the idea of hope, for the ministry of the morning star is to tell that the darkness is passing away and day is at hand. The King of Righteousness is not simply the character of disobedient nations. Beyond that lies a redemptive purpose: He who wields the sceptre bears also on His forehead the Morning Star.

So it is a real gospel which concluded this message to the church in Thyrstia, which had failed to exercise discipline, and therefore in spite of all its "love, and faith and patience" had become more of an amiable sentiment in the world than real light or power. And it is this redemptive purpose, which is the highest glory of the gospel, just as the shining herald of the dawn surpasses in splendour all the other living apparitions of the sky. "Hesperus" that led the shining host, rode brightest, writes Milton in his incomparable description of oncoming night in Eden, and the angels knew as we do that Hesperus, the messenger of evening, had been in her season the previous harbinger of morn—Phosphor the light-bearer, spear of the gates through which battles would issue the radiant chariot of the sun. As if God would prepare His world for the uprising of the sun in majesty, He sends forth this lustrous courier clad in a golden fragment of the canopy of day, or lest the night seem overlong, and weary hearts crave pre-assurance of day's coming.

Morning draws near, and harmful creatures hurry to their lairs; mists roll off, noxious vapours are dispelled; creatures that love the light bestir themselves to greet it; tears and uncertainties roll back their gloomy curtains from anxious minds; hope springs again as from her couch of rest, and man goes forth cheerful to his labour through the shining hours. "I will give him the morning star." What Church might not greatly covet to be dowered with this forwardness of radiant hope, burning before the dawn, testifying of it ere it can be seen, calling on men to expect it and believe in it?

"Ye are the light of the world," says our Lord, and surely this is the manner of the light. His Church ought to be heraldic, anticipatory, glowing sure and steadfast above the dull twinklings which dot the shattered firmament of this world in its hours of darkness and fear, giving strong assurance that the daystar will yet arise in our hearts.

"A light shining in a dark place," writes the Apostle, and where else can there be any need to shine? Not seldom you may hear Christians complain that their surroundings are so black that their light is quite put out. In a more favourable situation they think they would shine.

They expect to shine in heaven, and we trust they may, but why wait till one is taken out of this world where the background is so murky that even a small glimmer can be seen, and serves much purpose? The darkest hour, they say, is just before the dawn, and that is the very watch allotted to the morning star, and if you or I possess the gift we shall covet the place where we can be of greatest service. Some have a great deal to say about the flourishing organisations they belong to, the thriving Church, the popular ministry, the noted association with its hundred branches. An other will rather say, as did once, to me, "I want to find a village up the country where nobody has taken the gospel as yet, and where I might just live among the poor people and try to teach them a little." Well, in praising one good work there is no need to deprecate another. One may gaze the heavens and glorify their Maker for the great constellations riding in the vault and speaking their message in their own way. Yet one may be deeply thankful in the season for a gift of the morning star, lone and unattended in its setting of sombre velvet, glowing in the dark, chill, early hour when there is none to see but some solitary mariner on the deep, some sleepless watcher from the sickroom, some lost wayfarer benighted in his tracks. "To him that overcometh" this gift especially belongs; the soul that has gathered strength to stand alone, in which faith is not a matter of number or contagion; the Church which can do without notoriety and success, which has put worldliness under its feet and seeks not the praise of men, for which it is sufficient to do what good it can where it is, the more she darkens.

Now if one were asked illustrations from actual life it would be easy to do it, and that in numbers. One might turn to the Bible and go over its entire roll of heroes and heroines of faith, men and women who in their day possessed the gift of the morning star, who ruled and led and carried influence because there burned in their hearts an unquenchable hope, and who left behind them illuminated tracks for us to follow. These were pioneers towards lands of promise, champions of the Lord's host against the mighty, prophets of splendid day which even yet seems distant, singers of glad songs which still lighten our pilgrimage. Or, to take personal testimony, which of us has not known some who have been dowered with this radiant gift? We gather most of our inspiration for well-doing from men in whose right hand burns the torch that cannot be put out—uprightness, not in the cheap and tripping sense of that much misused term, but men who believe in the future because they believe in God, and know that in spite of all seeming anarchy and rebellion God loves, and will yet work His will.

Or we might pass to the sphere of contemporary public life and speak of some—there have been many—who have put heart and action into their fellows during these past four years of trial and endurance. At the head of the United States there stands such a man to-day, one who has set his hope high and forward, consistently keeping before him pure and lofty objects beyond all the confusion and darkness of the time—an idealist, true, but practical, as many an idealist is, believing that the large ameliorations of our human life which all profess to desire are really capable of attainment if sought with a good will, and determined that so far as in him lies they shall really be secured. Another such the Prime Minister of our own country has shown himself to be. He has incurred many criticisms and raised much opposition of course, but even his opponents

admit that he points a way and that he has things done. He was the first man of prominence, I think, to warn his countrymen that they might possibly lose the war, but in the darkest days his hope never failed, and he has been swift and forward to look towards the urgent opportunities and necessities of reconstruction. Such men as these have their limitations, being human. But they are followed and they bear authority because in their places and spheres they possess this gift of the morning star. They are followed not because they are exceptions proving a rule but because they embody with clearness and courage the deathless hope which burns in the common heart, deprived of which life would be poor indeed.

Now this our world has long had brooding over it the sable wings of night, and still it is overgrown by many a deep shadow. It is, then, a timely service due from Christ's Church and from every Christian heart that we be prompt to greet the signs of dawn which faith can see unfailing in its firmament. Many a soul is sore bowed down as under a load that can never lift. There is an urgent ministry for healing hope to-day, to individual hearts, to the broken and bleeding nations, to every phase and portion of the social organism the world around. Seek therefore to have the gift of the morning star, consoling with lambent ray the chill hour before the night has lifted.

Fair as hope amid our sorrow, lighting up each clouded morn'g.

That fair hope radiates from Christ's cross, around which gathers the light of sacred story, a light rekindled in the sight of all this day in the sacrifice, willingly offered, which are the foundation of all our expectations of a nobler, purer future for our striving and suffering humanity.

Now, in closing, if we would have this gift and hold it, there is one grand condition which we must by all means fulfil, and dare never neglect. There are two conditions which cause the star of morning to shine so steadily and so bright. One is, scientifically speaking, a star at all, but a planet belonging to our solar system, therefore giving no light of her own but only reflecting what she receives from the glowing orb of day. In the planetary system there are bodies far larger and more imposing in themselves than she, but she outshines them because she keeps nearer to the sun and possesses a surface of higher reflecting power. So for your usefulness in this world, or mine, the point is not what we have in ourselves, which is very easily exhausted. The critical thing is how near do we keep to Christ, and how far do we suffer the misty exhalations from our sinful natures to dim the surface which should reflect His glory. Live close to His light and reflect it, with your face towards the dawn and your heart awake to the eternal morning which lies beyond all earthly shadows in the land that is later than day.

### China and Economic Conference.

The Peking Government is preparing to send delegates to the Economic Conference to be held in Paris. The Department of Agriculture in the Northern Capital has communicated with the local industrial bureau ordering the latter to investigate into and report upon the food resources of Kwangtung Province, thus enabling the delegates to give up-to-date information at the Conference.

## WILL SCIENCE END WAR?

### The Result of Modern Devices.

Airplanes, submarines, poison gas, and liquid fire are among the innovations which invested the Great War with peculiar interest. The employment of these methods has been declared outside the pale of recognised warfare, but they are nevertheless the result of scientific enterprise, and it may be assumed safely that in course of time the fighting forces will be equipped with still more terrible means of destruction.

War has an entirely new significance, not only to the troops in the fields, but for civilians residing far from the scene of conflict. Formerly the soldiers or sailors took the risk and glory, while the taxpayer grumbled and found the money, but now the most harmless person may fall a victim to the indiscriminate havoc which Germans have so aptly dubbed "frightfulness."

Submarines hardly compare with air craft as important departures in the methods of war. A submarine is merely a torpedo vessel, with the advantage of invisibility, and so more, since she is still restricted to the water in her operations. On the other hand, the flying machine can go almost anywhere, drop explosives, gas shells, or incendiary material, which may destroy cities and public works, and, under certain conditions, lay whole tracts of territory waste by fire.

These machines had a very limited range of action and carrying capacity to begin with, their employment until quite recently being mainly dependent on weather conditions. Every month records developments in their construction. From mere observation platforms they have become fighting machines, heavily armed operating in "quarrels."

What is to prevent a fleet of airplanes stealthily dropping poisonous matter into our reservoirs? Disease germs may be conveyed by the flying men and distributed over areas where epidemics would be likely to spread among men and beast. The potential power of aircraft seems boundless, and, however unworthy of civilisation, is a force to be reckoned with. It is extremely doubtful if this munition can be restricted yet by negotiations between nations.

The aid of science will continue to be invoked to simplify the latest means of slaughter and bring under control forces known to exist but which have proved impracticable as destructive agents in war. Electricity, so far, has been utilized only on the battlefield for communicative and defensive purposes, and it would appear that these are its limitations.

With the rapid progress of science the carnage in warfare has correspondingly increased, and it may well be that the time will arrive when the elementary laws of self-preservation command us to all might be sufficiently aroused to bring about some international guarantee against the possibility of war. If such a suggestion is destined to be fulfilled, then the errors of science will have accomplished that which diplomacy has failed to achieve.—(Sir William Crookes.)

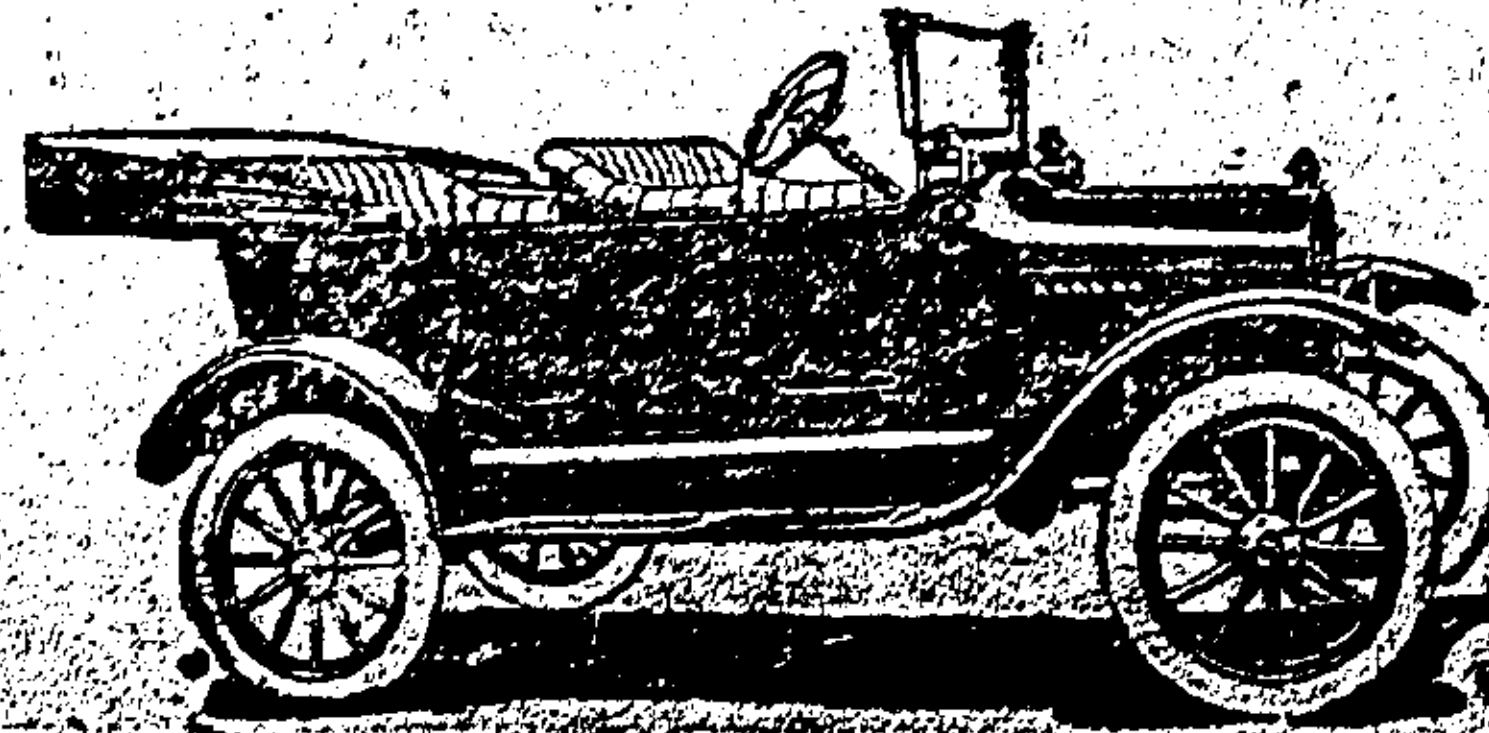
### 145 American Ships Destroyed.

The Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce has announced the loss of 145 American passenger and merchant vessels of 334,449 aggregate tons and 776 lives through the acts of the enemy during the period from the beginning of the war to the cessation of hostilities.

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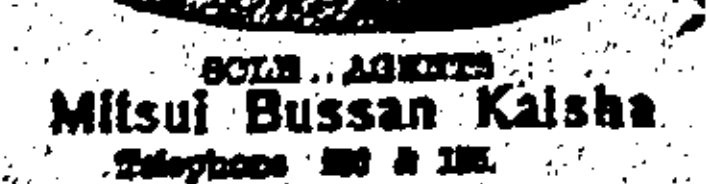
The Bureau of Insular Affairs in Washington has lately been interested in the mineral wealth of the islands and it is at this instance that the above data was gathered and cabled to America by Governor General Harrison.

What use will the Bureau of Insular Affairs make of them it is not known, but it is understood that the local Government will inaugurate a programme during the coming year for the proper exploitation of the most important minerals. Several legislative projects have already been submitted in the Legislature for

Calico Fancy Dress is not compulsory. Other Fancy Dress or ordinary Evening Dress may be worn. Prizes will be given, however, only for the most original costumes made of Calico.

The issue of Tickets will close at latest on **TUESDAY, December 10th**, but at an earlier date if necessary.

**ASAHI BEER.**



4. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL  
(BUDELL STREET).  
MR. T. TAKAH,  
MRS. MORITA.  
CERTIFICATED MASSAGERS  
MASSAGE TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES  
DURING THE DAY AND EVENING.

**TUESDAY, 10th December**  
**Shanghai 9:40 AM - 10:00 AM**  
**10th Dec 1944**

LEAF - IN MORNING - IN AFTERNOON.

### Wilson, at 11, Lee House

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